

THE CLIMAX.

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A. Wilkes Smith, D. D. S.  
OFFICE: Main street, two doors  
above Second. June 22-4.

J. C. MORGAN, D. D. S.  
OFFICE: Main street, over Madison  
National Bank, Richmond, Ky.  
June 22-4

DR. J. M. POYNTZ,  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
OFFICE: Second street, over Madison  
County Drug Store. June 22-4

G. W. EVANS, M. D.,  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
OFFICE: Second street, over D. P.  
Armstrong's jewelry store. June 22-4

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Practitioner in Medicine and Surgery,  
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OFFICE: Second street, over Dykes  
Grocery Store. June 22-4

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Next Door to Luxon's-Up Stairs.  
June 22-4

DR. PHIL ROBERTS  
Offers his professional services to the  
public. Office in drug store of lower Main  
Street, Richmond, Ky. July 27-4.

DR. U. C. AMBROSE,  
PHYSICIAN  
FORD, KY.  
Office hours 2 to 4 o'clock in the af-  
ternoon. Office at Mr. J. C. Loeckey's.  
June 22-4

W. T. SEXSMITH, M. D.,  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
WHITE HALL, KY.  
Offers his professional services to the  
public. Aug. 17-4

DR. T. J. FAIN,  
UNION CITY, KY.  
Offers his professional services to  
the public. Office at Joe Gentry's. Aug. 17-4

M. C. HEATH, J. F. CORNELISON,  
HEATH & CORNELISON,  
Practicing Physicians,  
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY,  
offer their professional services to the  
public. June 22-4

DR. GILES HARRIS,  
WACO, KY.  
Offers his professional services to the  
public. June 22-4

Hardin A. Bright A. M., M. D.  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
RICHMOND, KY.  
OFFICE: Second street, over Madison  
County Drug Store.

I want to distinctly understand that I  
am the only one in Richmond that un-  
derstands the thorough use of the  
Microscope and Chemistry as applied  
to examinations of tissues and fluids  
of the human body. I only mention  
this for honest protection. My signature  
will be attached to each examina-  
tion. 22nd July.

PARRISH & TURNER,  
Attorneys At Law,  
RICHMOND, KY.  
Special attention given to abstracting  
titles to lands in Eastern Kentucky.  
Office in CLIMAX building, S. E.  
Corner Main and Second Streets, up  
stairs. June 22-4

E. T. BURNAM,  
Attorney at Law,  
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.  
OFFICE with C. F. & A. R. Bur-  
nham, on First Street. June 22-4

J. A. SULLIVAN,  
Attorney at Law,  
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.  
OFFICE on First street, same as  
formerly occupied by County Judge  
Miller. Oct. 15.

T. J. SCOTT,  
Attorney at Law,  
RICHMOND, KY.  
Office on Second Street. June 22-4

C. S. POWELL,  
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RICHMOND, KY.  
Office on Second Street. June 22-4

A. J. REED,  
Attorney at Law,  
Will practice in Madison and adjoining  
counties and in the Court of Appeals.  
Office in Circuit Clerk's office. June  
22-4

REAL ESTATE  
AND  
INSURANCE.

J. SPEED SMITH, Agent,  
RICHMOND, KY.  
Fells, rents or exchanges all kinds of  
Real Estate on reasonable terms, and  
represents Real Estate Fire and Life In-  
surance Companies.  
Office in J. C. Loeckey's Clothing Store.  
June 22-4

Do you want pure drugs and the best  
brands of tobacco and cigars? You  
can find them at T. J. Brooks  
June 22-4

MEMORY IN THE BLIND.

A Letter of Peculiar Interest by a Writer  
Deprived of Sight.

As partial compensation, in the midst  
of his many disarrangements, the pages of  
less pupil possesses one vital advantage  
over his companions. His memory, ac-  
customed to seize and assimilate defini-  
tions and miscellaneous information at a  
single hearing, seizes both a marvelous  
aliveness and a phenomenal reten-  
tive capacity which enable him to  
master entire branches of study with  
singular ease and rapidity. Deprived  
of the usual method of making notes  
and reliable method of making notes  
he obtains a habit, often envied by the  
seeing, of appropriating instantaneously  
any thing addressed to his intellect  
through his hearing. Hence the pro-  
verbially good memory of the blind  
person. His mind is his memorandum  
book, always at hand and always open.

To the present writer, who never re-  
members having a lesson in any thing  
read or written, the memory of the blind  
person is more strange and more amu-  
sing than a room full of school children,  
with fingers crammed in their ears, buzz-  
ing over a lesson of three pages for the  
fifteenth time. Equally incomprehen-  
sible is it to see a man making a note  
of a single address, or a lady referring  
to a shopping-list. Such observations  
force one to the conclusion that the art  
of writing, inevitable as it is, has been  
disastrous to the human memory. Peo-  
ple have grown to so rely on a piece of  
white paper covered with black  
scratches, that if this be lost or mis-  
placed, they are reduced almost to the  
condition of creatures without intel-  
lect.

So marked is the advantage of the  
blind in this respect as almost to atone  
for their other difficulties in others;  
that is the sightless pupil will acquire  
scientific and philosophical studies with  
a rapidity which will counterbalance  
the greater amount of time demanded by  
his less facile methods of writing out  
exercises in linguistic and ephemer-  
al in mathematical branches, so that  
in taking the regular course at academy  
or university, he will require, all in all,  
neither more time nor more labor than  
the average student.

Less than an hour after life is this  
extraordinarily trained and developed  
memory. It enables the blind to de-  
rive from lectures, conversation and  
general reading ten times the benefit of  
others, on whose minds a single mem-  
ory of facts is an almost insurmountable  
obstacle, or no impression.

Thus the law of compensation is seen  
working in all things, making good on  
one hand, approximately at least, what  
is wanting on the other; not by  
saturnine mysterious interference of  
Providence or other power with nat-  
ural conditions and processes, for the  
benefit of the individual, as many  
claim, but through the inevitable re-  
sults of cause and effect, by which  
senses and faculties become, through  
usual training, abnormally developed  
and their value radically enhanced.

LEPHANTS AT WORK.

How They Move and Live in the  
Lumber Yards of Bangon.

Lazy and clumsy-looking as the ele-  
phant appears in our menageries, where  
it is merely an object of curiosity, in  
Asia it is as useful an animal as a  
horse, and is, indeed, employed in a  
greater variety of ways.

There are few, if any, tasks which a  
horse can be trusted to perform with-  
out careful and constant guidance;  
whereas the elephant is frequently  
given as much independent action as  
a man would have for the same work.

This is notably the case in the  
lumber yards of Bangon and Man-  
mein, where the entire operation of  
moving and piling the heavy timber is  
performed by male elephants without  
any special supervision by the keepers.

The logs to be moved are cut in  
lengths of twenty feet, with a diameter  
of perhaps a square of about a foot.  
An elephant will go to a log, kneel  
down, thrust his trunk under the mid-  
dle of the log, and then he test it to  
see that it is evenly balanced, and  
then rise with it and easily carry it to  
the pile which is being made. Placing  
the log carefully on the pile in its  
proper place, the elephant will then  
step back a few paces and measure  
with his eye to determine whether or  
not the log lies pushing one way or  
another. It will then make any neces-  
sary alteration of position. In this  
way, without a word of command from  
its mahout, or driver, it will go on with  
its work.

To do any special task, it must, of  
course, be directed by the mahout; but  
it is marvelous to see the elephant in  
this great exercise comprehend its in-  
structions, and how ingeniously it makes  
use of its strength. If a log too heavy  
to be carried is to be moved a short  
distance, the elephant will bend low,  
place his great head against the end of  
the log and then with a sudden exer-  
tion of strength and weight throw his  
body forward and fairly push the log  
along; or to move the log any great  
distance, he will kneel down, place his  
head and drag his load behind him.

As a rule, however, the work of  
dragging is done by the female ele-  
phants, since, having no tusks, they  
can not carry logs as the male ele-  
phants do. A man could hardly dis-  
play more judgment in the adjustment  
of the rope or chain around a log nor  
could a man with his two hands tie or  
untie knots more skillfully than do they  
with their trunks.—John B. Coryell, in  
St. Nicholas.

Street-Corner Philosophy.

Somebody has said: "When you see  
a man look at his watch and put it  
back in his pocket, ask him the time, and  
in nine out of ten he can not tell you  
what he has looked upon." That is  
a fact. I have experimented with  
several men on the street lately—at  
the noon hour, too, when every body  
is looking at his watch. If he has not  
the watch in his pocket, he will look  
at it again before he could give an  
answer. And did you ever notice how  
the man who is always in a hurry looks  
at his watch on the least occasion, or  
without any occasion at all? For ex-  
ample, you and he are having a conver-  
sation, and he will inform you that to-  
morrow he will leave town for the East  
or somewhere else, and, while doing  
so, impulsively takes out his watch,  
apparently to see if it is to-morrow  
at hand or if he has time to wait for it  
to arrive. With many persons the act  
of taking out the watch is more a mat-  
ter of unconscious impulse or habit  
than of deliberate intention.—Chicago  
Journal.

MODERN NOAH'S ARKS.

A Boon to Men and Women With More  
Time Than Money.

Frank Stockton's idea of living on a  
cannon boat as described in the pages of  
his charming novel "Rudder Grange"  
is after all a practical one. In England  
house-boats, as these floating dwellings  
are called, have grown in favor among  
certain classes of the aristocracy, and  
an actor who wants to spend his vaca-  
tion in a jolly, healthy way out of  
reach of duns he fits up a house-boat  
and sails, or rather drifts, away for  
pastures new.

The house-boat has many things in  
its favor. It can be built for a  
small amount of money and be made  
very comfortable and home-like. There  
is no fear of being upset or of storms  
about sea-sickness, and the voyager  
slumbers peacefully as by his own  
fire-side, surrounded by his household  
goods.

Those who contemplate a cruise in a  
house-boat will be thankful to Mr. Raymond  
Radcliffe, who describes how they are  
designed to furnish one. He says:  
Every thing should be light and easily  
handled. Let the rooms be laid with  
matting, which is cool and clean; put  
rugs down if you like, they are easily  
rolled up and shaken, and avoid  
carpets as out of place; sofas and  
couches are an abomination; they take  
up the room of half a dozen people,  
and the saloon look small and are  
useless. Besides, if you are tired you  
can lie down on cushions, of which a  
house-boat can not have too many.

The deck should have a stair-case  
leading up from the front, not an un-  
comfortable ladder as so many use.  
Good broad spiral wooden steps, they  
take up no more room and look better.  
Round the deck railing run stanchions  
about two feet six inches high, if higher  
than this they make the boat look top-  
heavy. Do not use either ropes or  
chains. They are much trouble, and  
you can not lean over a loose rope or  
put any weight upon it. Let the deck  
be covered with canvas, which is light  
Kamptulene or oilcloth will not lie  
flat. Once you get ridges or waves in  
the covering every boat-hook will find  
them out and your life will be one per-  
petual mending of rents. The awnings  
should be hung upon a framework of  
one-inch iron poles about six feet apart.  
Light linen is quite strong enough.  
Awnings are intended to shade one  
from the sun, nothing else, and a heavy  
awning is an unnecessary weight, and  
is no better when fixed than the light-  
est. Let your deck project well over  
the house, so that when washed it will  
carry the water clear. With a two row  
deck your window curtains will be  
saturated every morning.

Most house-boats carry two anchors,  
but four are much better. Throw them  
two fore and two aft with the chains  
crossed; let them have plenty of  
chain to prevent dragging, and your  
boat will ride out the heaviest gale  
without swinging. If you only have  
two anchors moor with ropes fore and  
aft to the shore, and throw the anchors  
well into the stream. In mooring, the  
always choose a place where the stream  
runs strongly. The air of the river de-  
pends more upon the stream than any  
thing else; a bright, clear current gives  
a bright, sharp air. If you anchor over  
a dull, deep pool, you will be pestered  
with midges and fogged up every night  
with mist.

No one who has ever lived on a  
house-boat will willingly desert it. The  
morning plunge into the stream, the  
perpetual life movement and sunshine  
of the river, the keen air of morning  
and the delicious calm at sunset, are  
a combination not to be matched other-  
wise; but while the latter is a disad-  
vantage, the former is an advantage.  
In a house-boat is an impossibility  
to write a man who takes a pride in  
his boat can never be idle. There is al-  
ways something to be done. If it rains,  
fish. If it is windy, sail. If it is too  
hot to move, go on deck and lie in a  
deck chair under the awning and  
sleep. On the hottest days there is al-  
ways a breeze on the deck.—Time.

THE HUMAN FAMILY.

Distribution of Mankind Over the Surface  
of the Globe.

The human family living to-day on  
earth consists of about 4,500,000,000  
individuals; not less, probably more.  
These are distributed over the earth's  
surface so that now there is no con-  
siderable part where man is not found.  
In Asia, where he was first planted,  
there are now approximately about  
800,000,000, densely crowded; on an  
average 120 to the square mile. In  
Europe there are 350,000,000, averag-  
ing 120 to the square mile—not so  
crowded, but everywhere dense, and  
at all points over-populated. In Africa  
there are 210,000,000. In America,  
North and South, there are 110,000,000  
relatively thinly scattered and recent.  
In the Islands, large and small, prob-  
ably 10,000,000. The extremes of  
the white and black races are 700,000,000  
intermediate brown and tawny. Of the  
race, 600,000,000 are well clothed, that is,  
wear garments of some kind to cover their  
nakedness; 700,000,000 are semi-clothed,  
wearing inferior parts of the body; 250,000,000  
are practically naked. Of the race, 600,000,000  
live in houses partly fur-  
nished with the appointments of civiliza-  
tion; 800,000,000 in huts or caves  
with no furnishings; 250,000,000 have  
nothing that can be called a home, are  
barbarous and savage. The range is  
from the topmost round—the Anglo-  
Saxon civilization, which is the highest  
known—down to naked savagery. The  
portion of the race lying below the line  
of human condition is at the very  
least three-fifths of the whole—900,  
000,000.—Philadelphia Record.

Rapid Photography: A German  
photographer, Herr Ottomar Anschutz,  
has succeeded in preparing photo-  
graphic plates so sensitive that a  
portion of one five-hundredth of a  
second is sufficient. A very small lens  
must be used, so that the pictures are  
generally only seven-sixteenths of an  
inch in length and breadth. Enlarged  
to an inch and a half on glass plates  
and related in series of twenty-four be-  
cause a Geissler tube, the pictures are  
used for producing the motions of ani-  
mals on a large screen.—Arkansas  
Traveler.

The passengers on the Croton special  
trains on the New York Central &  
Hudson River railroad were agreeably  
surprised when they got aboard at the  
various stations one day recently to  
find the cars comfortably heated by  
steam driven from the locomotive, and  
all the stores removed.

A FREAK OF NATURE.

The Strange Liquid Perpetually Oozing  
From the "Fountain of Blood."

Near the town of Virtud, in Hon-  
duras, South America, there exists  
what is known as the "Fountain of  
Blood." It is a curious red liquid which  
is perpetually oozing and dripping  
from the roof of a cavern, and which,  
on falling, coagulates and exactly re-  
sembles human blood. Like blood,  
also, it is perceptible at a consider-  
able distance from the cavern, and  
when it is reached masses of the  
blood may be seen in a  
state of perfect coagulation.

Some time ago a party of men  
went to the fountain in order to  
obtain a portion of this blood-like  
liquid for analytical purposes, but in  
every case without success, in conse-  
quence of rapid decomposition, which  
renders the blood so insupportable  
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1988											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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the floor by a pump that brings up a gallon at a stroke and can be changed so as to bring a quart, which is a great improvement on pumping it up by a small force pump from a barrel. A large elevator runs through the building. If the remainder of the burnt district should be built as handsomely as the stores of Covington, Arnold & Co. and Shackelford, Gentry & Co., Richmond can boast of the finest buildings in any town in Kentucky.

**A Great Popular Cyclopaedia.**  
The third volume of Alden's Mani-  
cyclopaedia, a marvel of condensed  
nation covers the alphabet be-  
tween the titles Artemisia and Rap-  
There seems to be little doubt  
will prove to be the great Cyclo-  
for the next score of years at  
The embodiment of an Unad-  
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thousands of illustrations, and all  
price less than people have been  
paying for a Dictionary alone,  
only a novelty in plan, but to  
ridiculous book-buyer the fact is  
less than astounding. Its  
value will certainly be great.

**DIED.**

Near Union City, James, the nine-year-old son of W. W. and Mrs. Brookier died on January 7th, 1888.

Mrs. James Reeves, of Crooksville, died at her home Friday night, Jan. 5, 1888. Her death was sudden, as she had been spending the day with a nephew and had seemed unusually well.

On Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 3rd, 1883, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Biddle, Pleasant, died, at the age of 10 years, a daughter, Mary T. Biddle.

77 and 79 W. Main St,  
LEXINGTON, KY.

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## Administrator's Notice.

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All persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Eliza J. Shortridge, dec'd., please present them to me properly verified for payment, on or before February 1st, 1888.

All persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd. will please pay same at once.

A. D. FLORA.

**STAPLE & FANCY**  
Queensware, Glassware  
**TOBACCOS**  
Canned Goods, such as  
Peas, Beans, Peaches,  
Paper Water Buckets

**Y GROCERIES,**  
re, Woodenwre,  
**CIGARS.**  
Corn, Tomatoes,  
c.  
and Wash Tubs.

Prices than Crooke, Bennet & Urmston ask

**Cloaks and Jackets in Large Variety.**

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